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## The Iowa Indians

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In spite of rock and tempest's roar,  
In spite of false lights on the shore,  
Sail on 'nor fear to breast the sea !  
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,  
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,  
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,  
Are all with thee,—are all with thee !”

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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## THE IOWA INDIANS.

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In May, 1821, the hostility between the Sacs and Foxes and Ioways culminated in a battle near Iowaville, the result of which was the transfer of the sovereignty of that region from the Ioways to the Sacs and Foxes. The Ioways had returned from a hunt and were preparing to celebrate their return by a horse race. A plan previously laid to march against Black Hawk on Rock river had been discovered, and Black Hawk by a forced march reached the village of the Ioways while they were at the height of their carousal. After the first onslaught the battle progressed by detachments of twenty-five to fifty on a side until all the Ioway warriors were slain. The old men were then ruthlessly slaughtered. The Sacs and Foxes had gained supremacy, and after the release of Black Hawk, after the Black Hawk war, he lived upon this battle ground, and died and was buried there. In 1824 the Ioways ceded to the United States all their lands in northern Missouri. Mahaska then lived on the Des Moines river, about one hundred miles from its mouth. Going to Washington he unexpectedly met on his way his lovely wife Rantchewaime, who insisted upon going with him. After his return he settled down to a peaceful cultivation of the soil. His wife was a beautiful woman of true Christian character. Mahaska said of her, “Her hand was closed to those not in need, but was like a strainer full of holes to the needy.” She had a remarkable influence over her tribe, but lost her life by being thrown from a horse. Mahaska lost standing with the warlike of his tribe, having aided the United States in arresting some of them. He removed to the vicinity of the Nodaways in Cass county, and was slain in 1834 in the southeast part of the county about sixty miles from his village.”—*Lecture on “Iowa Indians,” by Dr. J. L. Pickard, before the State Historical Society.*

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